

Law Enforcement News

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The nation's No. 1 lawman — a woman Clinton sets precedent with A-G appointment

During his campaign, President-elect Bill Clinton often remarked that a vote for him would be a vote for change. He has kept that promise, at least insofar as the Justice Department is concerned, with the recent appointment of the nation's first female Attorney General.

Clinton's choice, 40-year-old Zoë Baird, will undergo confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee beginning on Jan. 19. If confirmed, Baird will head an agency with nearly 100,000 employees and a budget of \$11.1 billion.

Baird is currently serves as senior vice president and general counsel for Aetna Life & Casualty. Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., but raised in Seattle, Baird received undergraduate and law degrees from the University of

California at Berkeley. She worked for a year at the Justice Department, then worked for White House counsel Lloyd Cutler during the Carter Administration, and for then-Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, trying to unravel some of the complex legal issues stemming from the Iran hostage crisis.

After Carter left office in 1981, Christopher hired her at his Los Angeles firm of O'Melveny & Myers, where she also worked with William Coleman Jr., a former Transportation Secretary and one of the most prominent black lawyers in America. It was she who convinced Coleman to testify against the nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court of Judge Robert Bork in 1987. Coleman's testimony was considered influential in Bork's failure to win

Senate confirmation.

Baird's work in the corporate arena in recent years has made her a target for criticism. She was a lawyer for General Electric, where she lobbied against legislation to protect whistle-blowers. At Aetna, she lobbied against consumer groups seeking insurance industry reform, and in favor of limiting damage awards to people injured by corporate wrongdoing.

"Whistle blowers within the Justice Department who were looking forward to a new Administration are holding back again, because of her reputation of hostility toward whistle blowers," said Stephen Pizzo, an investigative reporter who recently wrote an exposé of the Justice Department.

"Aetna is not the place I would go to pick my attorney general," said Robert

Hunter of the National Insurance Consumers Organization. "They are totally opposed to victims' rights."

A 1981 article Baird wrote for The Legal Times offers a suggestion as to how she might approach her new position. Baird wrote that an Attorney General must embrace principles of "independence and neutrality" and make it clear that "their ultimate client must be the people of the United States," rather than the President.

Washington lawyer Terrence Adamson, who co-wrote the article with Baird, told USA Today that as Attorney General, Baird would practice what she preached in the article. "She has independent standing and accomplishment, and with that comes strength," he said.

Fighting the power: Utilities' disclosure of customer data to police stirs concern

Battle lines are forming in the California Legislature over a controversial bill expected to be reintroduced next month, which would force utility companies to disclose confidential information about their customers to police, who use the data to gather evidence against drug suspects and to bolster requests for search warrants.

The San Jose Mercury News reported late this month that California utility companies have been voluntarily disclosing the information to police for years. The information turned over to police is not limited to figures on electricity and gas use — which police can use to determine whether suspects are growing marijuana or producing drugs in their homes or property — but also includes Social Security numbers, places of employment and other data provided by customers when they apply for utility service.

The newspaper said it uncovered instances where utility companies, including Pacific Gas & Electric, one of the state's largest, agreed to tap customers' lines to help police gather evidence about suspected drug labs. Police use the information to obtain search warrants that allow them inside suspects' homes. Utilities have also given

police the records of neighbors with homes similar in size to those of suspects, so they can compare utility use.

"It's more widespread than you think," said Mark Arnold, a San Jose defense attorney. "My recollection is, in every case where they've sought PG&E records for the target household, they've also sought the neighbors' for comparative purposes. In vir-

tually every marijuana case, that's true. I've had a few such cases in San Jose."

The practice riles civil libertarians who say it violates privacy rights guaranteed in the state constitution. "As a general principle, it's outrageous," said Audrie Krause, executive director of TURN, a statewide group that represents utility customers. "If the police have a legitimate

need for the information, they can go get a warrant for it. It's a complete and utter violation of the public trust for [utilities] to be doing that."

A unanimous decision by the California Supreme Court in 1984 ruled that personal information from utility companies gleaned without a warrant constituted an illegal search and seizure. Continued on Page 10

"Untraceable" hotline debuts in St. Louis for homicide tips

St. Louis police hope that a new, untraceable hotline that murder witnesses can call to offer anonymous tips will help to improve the Police Department's above-average homicide clearance rate.


Police set up the hotline this month and are passing out business cards emblazoned with the telephone number to bystanders at crime scenes who may be potential witnesses. The cards also bear a plea to citizens to "stop the killing" by calling the hotline and providing information for police.

While homicide investigators have routinely passed out cards with their phone numbers at crime scenes, they found that many bystanders refuse the cards because of fears they could be harmed if they are seen talking to police.

"When you have a group of about 30 onlookers, nobody wants to be pinpointed as a snitch," said Det. Sgt. A.J. Adkins of the St. Louis Police Department's homicide section. "So what we came up with was the homicide hotline and the hotline card. We pass them out to everyone at a scene — not just people who we think are witnesses. We're hoping we can get a lot more information that way."

"STOP THE KILLING"

If you have information regarding this or any homicide investigation, contact the

 **HOMICIDE HOTLINE**

444-5830

***THE HOTLINE IS CONFIDENTIAL AND NON-TRACEABLE**
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

A sample of the card handed out to bystanders at St. Louis murder scenes.

As of late December, police reported 230 homicides citywide, compared to 266 in 1991. The department's homicide clearance rate has hovered at about 80 percent in the past two years, Adkins said, well above the 67-percent national average reported this year by the FBI. But Adkins, a 13-year police veteran, is hopeful that the cards will cause the clearance rate to improve even more. "The biggest problem here is getting witnesses to come forward. This is a step around that. They remain anonymous

or they can be confidential," Adkins told LEN.

The hotline requires no manpower to run because it is answered by a recorded message. It is modeled on a successful hotline used by the department's narcotics section. "They were putting a lot of people in the penitentiary through that. We're just hoping it will work that way for us, too," said Adkins, who added that police officials planned to evaluate the hotline in six months.

What They Are Saying:

"If these people are willing to shoot at armed, uniformed police officers, we could imagine what kind of fear the residents must have been feeling."

— Lawrence, Mass., Police Chief Allen Cole, describing the thinking behind a decision to erect barricades that would control access to a drug-plagued neighborhood. (10/3)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — A Superior Court judge in Hartford approved the seizure of a car used by a man accused of cruising the city's streets looking for prostitutes. Judge Carmen Espinoza awarded the 1986 Pontiac to the Police Department after the accused failed to appear at a Dec. 16 hearing. The car might be used for undercover operations, said police, who modeled their program on a similar one by the Portland, Ore., Police Bureau. [See LEN, Feb. 29, 1992; Oct. 31, 1992.]

Waterbury Police Officer Walter "Robocop" Williams was found dead Dec. 18 with a gunshot wound to the head while on patrol. A 24-year-old man wanted by New York City police on drug charges was arraigned in Williams's death Dec. 21. In a related incident, police arrested three men who claimed to be seeking donations for Williams's family through a bogus fundraising scheme in which they actually pocketed the proceeds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Residents are buying more guns and tear gas and are joining more crime-prevention seminars. The Washington Post reported this month, because of high-profile crimes like the carjacking death of a young Maryland mother last fall. Violent crime in area suburbs totaled 430 crimes for every 100,000 residents, a rate that is lower than the national average of 446 per 100,000.

MARYLAND — Baltimore broke its 20-year-old homicide record of 330 this month, when Charles Leonard, 27, died Dec. 28 of a gunshot to the head.

MASSACHUSETTS — The Boston Police Department faces nearly \$1 million in cuts from its \$125-million budget during the next fiscal year. City officials say they are concerned because the force has dropped by about 200 officers in the past two years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — A \$115,000 ad campaign against drunken driving was to begin Dec. 25 and run through Jan. 1. Its focus is on a state law that goes into effect Jan. 21 that lets police seize driver's licenses from anyone refusing to take a blood-alcohol test, or from adults who test above .10 and minors who test above .04.

The Rochester police union said it would place signs visible to motorists entering the town that say, "Welcome to Rochester — New Hampshire's Lowest Paid Police Department." The tactic is being used to push contract talks that have stalled since June. The union wants a 14.7-percent raise, but the city offered no more than 3 percent through 1994.

NEW JERSEY — Drivers under 21 found to have had an alcoholic beverage will be prohibited from operating a motor vehicle, or will be prevented from obtaining a driver's license for 30 to 90 days, under a law signed this month by Gov. Jim Florio.

Two Newark police officers were indicted Dec. 15 in incidents stemming from a rash of car thefts plaguing

the city. Officer Dino D'Elia was accused of aggravated assault in the June shooting of an Irvington teen-ager whom he suspected of stealing his car. D'Elia, who was off-duty, shot the youth in the foot. Sgt. Robert Rue was accused of official misconduct for covering up for D'Elia in the course of a police probe into the shooting.

NEW YORK — The New York Daily News reported this month that at least eight additional officers face disciplinary charges for misconduct during a rowdy protest by off-duty police officers against the formation of a civilian review board. The paper said at least 50 officers — from the rank of police officer to captain — have been identified by the Internal Affairs Division as engaging in misconduct during the September protest.

A joint Federal and New York Police Department task force this month broke up a carjacking ring that stole luxury autos at gunpoint throughout the New York City area and shipped them to Central America. The gang allegedly bribed Customs and immigration officials so they could drive the cars through the U.S.-Mexico border.

New York Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly this month ordered officers to stop wearing irreverent T-shirts and other clothing that bear NYPD insignia. The order applies even to apparel worn by off-duty officers.

Contradicting the claims of his fellow officers, a plainclothes New York City Transit Police officer said his gun was in his holster when officers began firing on him without warning, seriously wounding him. In his first public remarks about the Nov. 17 incident, Officer Derwin Pannell said Dec. 23 that officers who apparently mistook him for a mugger began shooting even after he fell into a fetal position to protect himself. Officers at the scene claim they warned Pannell not to move as he approached them with his gun drawn. A woman who Pannell was trying to arrest at the start of the incident had previously backed up their claims. A total of 21 shots were fired at Pannell, and a bullet remains lodged in his neck. [See LEN, Dec. 15, 1992. See also "Forum," page 9 of this issue.]

The reputed acting boss of the Colombo organized-crime family was convicted Dec. 21 in a Brooklyn Federal court on racketeering, murder, conspiracy and loan-sharking charges. Victor Orena, who faces a mandatory life prison sentence, is the third mob boss convicted in the Eastern District of New York in a year.

New York City Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly on Dec. 21 ordered officers to use a less judgmental term for suspected hate crimes. Under the order, police must call such incidents "possible bias" instead of "deemed bias" because the old designation implied that a hate crime had occurred. Kelly said he made the change because the old terminology "has come to have a more absolute public impression than was intended."

A special anti-crime lottery that is part of New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins' "Safe Streets, Safe City" police hiring plan is a washout with city residents, officials said this month. The lottery, which was supposed to

fund \$50 million in new youth programs, has only raised about a half-million dollars.

Southeast

ARKANSAS — Searcy County officials are haggling over who should pay \$1,600 in back phone bills rung up by the Sheriff's Department. Sheriff Kent Griggs's phone was disconnected briefly a few weeks ago because of the dispute, and he has obtained two court orders requiring the county to pay the bills.

A former city custodian who once washed police cars has become the Pine Bluff Police Department's first black chief. Joe Thomas, 68, who was the first black officer in the agency when he was hired in 1966, was sworn in Dec. 15. Former Police Chief Bobby Brown is fighting his Sept. 19 dismissal by the city's Civil Service Commission, which acted after Brown refused to quit a night job as a security guard.

FLORIDA — A 17-year-old with a record of drug dealing and violence will be tried as an adult in one of the first uses of a Federal carjacking-murder law, an Orlando judge ruled. Leondre Henderson is one of four youths jailed on state and Federal charges in the thefts of two vehicles last month, and the killings of two young men. Another youth has been identified by police as the triggerman in the slayings.

LOUISIANA — Officials said crowding in the Rapides Parish Jail in Alexandria should ease with the Dec. 21 opening of a 40-bed maximum-security wing that will raise the facility's capacity to 278.

Police in Monroe and West Monroe will begin programs next month to gain the confidence of residents and seek their aid in solving crimes. Monroe police will open two satellite offices, while in West Monroe, residents will be asked to list problems and elect members to a proposed Citizens Crime Council.

MISSISSIPPI — Tupelo-area authorities say more youths may be on the streets pending criminal proceedings when a law prohibiting the housing of juveniles with adult prisoners goes into effect early next year. The nearest facility for youthful offenders is a 2-hour drive away, they said.

NORTH CAROLINA — Ex-Gastonia police officer Steve Phillips was convicted this month of abusing homeless people, while Officer Kyle Shepard was found guilty of assault. Another officer, Mark Gibby, was acquitted. The three were charged with beating homeless people, then dousing them with cooking oil, coffee and urine in a case that angered advocates for the homeless and received national headlines.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Authorities believe the bullet that killed Richland County sheriff's deputy Joseph Alva, 27, on Dec. 24 came from his partner's gun, a Columbia newspaper reported. Sheriff Allen Sloan refused to comment

on the report, which appeared in The State newspaper.

Donald Beers, executive director of the South Carolina Association of School Administrators, said the planned use of hand-held metal detectors in Greenville County schools creates a "siege mentality" that could send the wrong message to students. But Schools Superintendent Thomas Kerns said the detectors will provide a deterrent against students bringing weapons to school.

TENNESSEE — State Highway Patrol troopers will use more roadblocks, tavern checks and public education next year to halt a rise in traffic deaths in 1992. The death toll rose to 1,129 by late December, up from 1,113 in 1991.

VIRGINIA — The state will spend about \$14.5 million to build its first maximum-security facility for violent criminals under age 18, Gov. L. Douglas Wilder announced. The facility, which will house about 100 inmates when it opens in 1995, is necessary because youths are committing increasingly violent crimes, Wilder said.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — The number of homicides in Chicago reached 928 late this month, the second-highest murder toll since 970 were slain in 1974. Police blamed a rise in crimes involving youths, drugs and easy access to automatic weapons for the increase.

About 300 off-duty police officers protested outside a Chicago concert hall where musician Ice T gave several sold-out concerts late this month, to demonstrate against his song "Cop Killer." Many of the protesters carried placards bearing the names of slain police officers. Ice T, who has been the target of police protests nationwide because of the song, canceled a Dec. 22 concert in Pittsburgh after police refused to provide security at the show.

INDIANA — Elkhart police are studying drug cases to see if there is still sufficient evidence to prosecute them, following the Dec. 23 death of drug informant Mark Bass in a traffic accident. Bass had assisted in 48 drug cases involving 21 defendants.

A jury has awarded \$12,250 to a burglar shot in the back while attempting to flee a home he had broken into. Mark Fast, who is serving a 12-year sentence for the 1988 break-in, won the judgment against homeowner Mahlon Rieke 2d, claiming the blast from Rieke's 12-gauge shotgun left him in intense pain and made it difficult for him to sleep. Fast's lawyer said state law does not allow civilians to shoot to stop a burglar.

MICHIGAN — A Detroit judge on Dec. 23 dismissed a felony charge against a black police sergeant accused of failing to stop the fatal beating of a black motorist, allegedly by three white police officers. District Judge Alex J. Allen said the prosecution had not shown that Sgt. Freddie Douglas's failure to stop officers from beating Malice Green caused his death on Nov. 5.

Douglas and officers Walter Budzyn, Larry Nevers and Robert Lessnau were fired by Police Chief Stanley Knox on Dec. 16 after a closed-door hearing about their involvement in the beating. Allen ordered Nevers and Budzyn to stand trial on second-degree murder charges, while Lessnau was bound over for trial on a charge of assault with intent to commit great bodily harm. In a related development, city officials have reportedly offered to pay \$5 million to Green's family, who have filed a \$61-million wrongful-death lawsuit.

The city of Detroit agreed Dec. 10 to pay a total of \$975,000 to all Detroit police officers, ending a lawsuit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union against the city's drug testing program for police. Under the settlement, a random urinalysis program for the Police Department that does not require individualized suspicion can continue, but strip searches of officers suspected of drug use may not be conducted.

WEST VIRGINIA — Marion County Sheriff-elect Ronald Watkins was sworn into office late this month from a hospital bed where he remains in critical condition. Watkins was critically injured in a 1989 car-bombing and lost his hearing, sight in his left eye and the ability to walk without leg braces.

Gun sales have gone up as much as 40 percent in some stores and permit filings required to carry a concealed weapon have more than doubled to 256 in Cabell County. Officials point to rising crime and fear of tighter guns laws after President-elect Bill Clinton takes office for the surge.

Plains States

KANSAS — Wichita school officials announced this month that metal detectors, stepped-up locker searches and a tougher expulsion policy will be used to discourage students from carrying guns to school. The measures are to be in place by next semester.

IOWA — Gov. Terry Branstad is considering tougher standards that indigent criminals would have to meet before they could qualify for a public defender. Branstad said a case in which a man who earned \$50,000 a year qualified for a public defender when he faced drug charges last year pointed to the need for reform.

A team of Des Moines narcotics officers and Kansas Bureau of Investigation agents seized 85 pounds of marijuana in a Des Moines home last month, in what officials said was the largest confiscation of marijuana in Police Department history. It was the third time this year members of the two agencies made large controlled deliveries of seized marijuana in an effort to snare local dealers.

MINNESOTA — Two Eden Prairie boys, both 16, were arrested last month under the state's bias crime law. They are accused of burning a cross and hanging two pillow cases marked with "KKK" and swastikas from a tree and garage on the property of a black family.

Around the Nation

MISSOURI — Kansas City police and the FBI have formed a 12-member task force to probe whether a pattern exists in a spate of recent carjackings. The city averaged about 15 carjackings a month this year until December, when 17 were reported in the first two weeks of the month.

NORTH DAKOTA — Jamestown Police Chief Ed Steckler pleaded not guilty late this month to stealing three candy bars from a drugstore Dec. 16. He remains on paid leave pending trial.

WYOMING — The Wyoming Highway Patrol teamed up with four cellular phone companies to provide toll-free access to patrol dispatchers as part of an effort to get motorists with car phones to report suspected drunken drivers. A new toll-free cellular number — "HELP" — went on line Dec. 25.

Park County Sheriff Bill Brewer said a settlement was reached this month with the American Civil Liberties Union over conditions at the county jail. The ACLU sued the county six months ago on behalf of inmates. The jail was built in 1966 and expanded in 1984.



COLORADO — A U.S. District judge in Denver has halted the permanent promotions of 15 Denver County deputy sheriffs after ruling that an agency exam was "culturally biased" against Latinos. The judge said he would allow the deputies to be temporarily promoted so that the city could open its new jail.

NEW MEXICO — A judge turned down a request by Bernalillo County Sheriff Ray Gallagher to hold his March 8 trial outside of the city. A grand jury recommended Gallagher's removal from office after it accused him of financial improprieties and corruption. Gallagher has denied any wrongdoing.

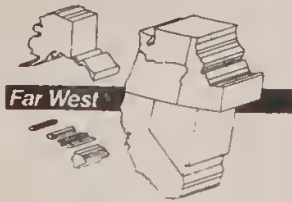
TEXAS — Background checks were to be run on as many as 30,000 employees of the state Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, after a patient at a state school was fatally injured by an employee with a prison record.

Bexar County began directly filing felony cases Dec. 30 as part of a system that allows the county to bypass the grand jury system to speed up the criminal justice process.

Houston County Sheriff Claudie Kendrick was arrested at his office this month by FBI agents and narcotics officers from the Texas Department of Public Safety after a sealed indictment accused him of three counts of perjury.

UTAH — Two 15-year-old boys were to be arraigned Dec. 31 and were to be tried as adults in the unrelated slayings of two young girls. Doug Anderson is accused of the Oct. 23 sexual assault

and strangulation of Bobbie Jo Hart, 5. Sean Winget is accused of the Oct. 13 strangulation of Tara Stark, 10.



ALASKA — Anchorage police are trying to determine who is behind a rash of unsigned hate mail sent to restaurant owners that threaten boycotts of those who hire gays or Jews. The city does not have a hate-crimes law.

CALIFORNIA — Garden Grove police took up a collection at roll call and sent flowers to Justine Byrnes, 72, who was in fair condition after being mugged by two boys for 50 cents. The pair, who stole the money to play video games, reportedly laughed to police about the Dec. 27 incident, telling police that Byrnes was "an easy mark."

Kenneth Bianchi, convicted as the Hillside Strangler, has sued the Eclipse Comics Co. for \$6.75 million, claiming that the company is unlawfully using his name and likeness on its "True Crime" trading cards. Eclipse Comics co-owner Catherine Yronwode says Bianchi, who was convicted of sexually assaulting and killing five women, is a public figure.

Two Richmond police officers were shot to death Dec. 28 by a man who also wounded his 14-year-old son and his wife before killing himself. Officers Leonard Garcia, 31, and David Haynes, 30, were both shot in the head as they responded to a domestic-violence call. Yon Soon Choe, 42, had called police on her husband, Jay Choe, 52, who turned up at her home in violation of a court order. Yon Soon and her son, John, also were shot and hospitalized.

A Federal appeals court this month struck down key portions of a law prohibiting production and distribution of child pornography. The ruling, issued Dec. 16 by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, declared that the 1977 law used to convict a distributor of adult videos was "fatally flawed" because certain provisions violated First Amendment rights. The judges said distributors would not necessarily know if those who appeared in the material were under 18 years old.

IDAHO — The state Supreme Court ruled that police can use a field sobriety test that measures eye movement to determine drunkenness as long as they do so in conjunction with evidence from other tests. Danny Gleason appealed his 1989 DUI conviction, saying there's nothing scientific about an officer checking the movement of a suspect's eyes.

WASHINGTON — Four people were shot and three more injured when fighting broke out after a rap concert in Seattle on Dec. 26. The violence began shortly after the end of a concert featuring rapper Ice Cube, who sparked police protests with his song, "F— tha Police," in 1989. As many as 30 to 50 shots were fired, and as many as 50 people were arrested, police said.

Reclaiming the 'hood

Crime by outsiders has L.A. residents turning to gates

Residents in scores of Los Angeles neighborhoods who are fed up with crime committed by outsiders are closely following a court case challenging the installation of electronic gates by homeowners in a historic area of the city.

The case was sparked by the decision of Whitley Heights residents to install electronic gates to block access to the neighborhood and protect their homes from criminals who drift over from nearby Hollywood Boulevard. According to a report in USA Today, Whitley Heights, a historic district that once counted among its residents such movie stars as Rudolph Valentino and Marlene Dietrich, is characterized by Mediterranean-style homes that command prices starting at \$500,000.

But a group of residents near Whitley Heights has sued to stop the homeowners from closing the gates. Jon Jay, who often walks and jogs in the hilly neighborhood, says Whitley

Heights streets are public and restricting access to them is illegal. Whitley Heights residents counter that recent jumps in crime in the area has forced them to take elaborate security measures. "There have been rapes, robberies, muggings, even murders. We just feel like we're under siege," said Karen Newman, the president of the Whitley Heights homeowners' association.

The battle against the gates actually began 10 years ago, and along the way Whitley Heights residents have fended off a number of challenges against the installation of the gates. The issue intensified in the past year after Jay and others formed Californians Against Gated Enclaves (CAGE). The group filed a lawsuit against the practice, contending that state codes prohibit gates from blocking access to public streets. Jay adds that if the trend continues, "Los Angeles could become a gated city. It would further separate the haves from the have-nots, which I think caused [last spring's] riots."

USA Today reported that at least 33 neighborhoods are waiting to see if Whitley Heights wins its case, in which case they may take similar security measures.

But Whitley Heights residents say they are not trying to block out urban ills; they only desire security and safety. "We're not saying, 'Let's put up gates and keep all the poor black people out,'" Raul Cavazos said. "We seem more concerned with protecting the criminals' right to steal." Newman said that Whitley Heights residents interpret the state code differently, and added that "we had to be pretty desperate" to plunk down \$3,000 apiece for the gates.

Attorney Leon Dayan, who is representing CAGE, said the gates are part of a siege mentality and offer little more than "a false sense of security."

"If the city becomes even more divided, the problems just get worse," Dayan said.

In Mass. city, police man barricades to keep would-be drug buyers out

The police chief of Lawrence, Mass., who moved to control drug dealing in one formerly placid neighborhood by erecting barricades that block access to the area, said the tactic does not infringe on the rights of area residents and was undertaken with their full support and cooperation.

As part of the plan, police barricaded all but one of four entrances to the neighborhood. Officers stand at the only intersection left open, under a big yellow sign informing motorists that the area is under police surveillance because of illegal drug activity. Officers record the license plate numbers of those who don't have a yellow sticker on their windshield indicating they are bona fide residents. Letters are sent to the owners of cars found by police to be

from outside the area.

Since the tactic began in early December, it has been blasted by many critics, including state Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, who is reportedly reviewing the tactic's constitutionality. "It never should have had to reach this point when a neighborhood is barricaded and people have to pass through checkpoints," Thomas Samoluk, a spokesman for Harshbarger, told The New York Times.

But Police Chief Allen Cole defended the strategy, saying that much of the criticism directed toward him is based on inaccurate media coverage, which he said "made it sound like we were stopping and questioning people and searching vehicles and all kinds of bizarre things."

The Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union was ready to file a legal chal-

lenge to the blockade, but has backed off after examining the strategy a bit more closely. An MCLU official said concerns centered on reports that people and their cars were being stopped and searched indiscriminately.

"As I understand it, they're not requiring people to stop," said Sarah Wunsch, staff attorney for MCLU. "They're not demanding to know who people are and where they're going. They're essentially leafletting. Some of the entrances to the streets are barricaded off but there's access through what could be a checkpoint, but it's not being used for that purpose. If that changes, then we'd be more concerned."

Calling the blocking of streets part of a "true neighborhood initiative,"

Continued on Page 10

Notorious Chicago housing project comes clean with police sweeps

The Chicago police commander heading a massive sweep of crime-ridden public housing projects points to a double-digit decrease in serious crimes as evidence of the tactic's success.

Comdr. Robert Guthrie, who was appointed by Mayor Richard M. Daley to head a crackdown on crime ordered after a public outcry over the shooting death of a seven-year-old boy on Oct. 13, said the multiagency operation has the full cooperation and support of the city's estimated 87,000 public housing residents.

The sweeps began a few days after Dantrell Davis was felled by a sniper's bullet allegedly fired from the rooftop of a high-rise building in the notorious Cabrini-Green housing project. Chicago police officers, assisted by members of the Housing Authority Police, Illinois State Po-

lice troopers, the Cook County Sheriff's Department, and Federal agents from the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, swept into the 31-building complex, seizing guns and drugs and making arrests.

Since then, authorities have undertaken similar sweeps in 75 buildings at other Chicago housing projects, and have made over 200 arrests, mostly on criminal trespassing charges.

Guthrie, a 24-year police veteran who commands the Police Department's public housing section and has logged many years as a gang crimes investigator, said the sweeps are working. "Crime is down in virtually all categories at Cabrini," he told LEN. "We've had one shooting since Oct. 20 and that was a minor domestic dispute. We've had one aggravated battery involving gang members, but no stabbings and

no homicides."

Of the 277 arrests made at housing projects since late December, 180 were for criminal trespassing on state-supported land. "Our biggest source of complaints from residents is that gang members and dope dealers are loitering and lingering in the hallways and the stairwells. These residents become victims of crime simply because they're allowed to loiter and hang out in different parts of the building. That has been our main concern in responding to their complaints," said Guthrie.

In a comparison of crime statistics both 24 days before the sweep and 24 days since, the number of violent crimes in Cabrini-Green fell from 164 to 51. No homicides were reported, the number of aggravated batteries and assaults with weapons

Continued on Page 10

Law Enforcement News
— without it, you're just not fully equipped.

Roll out the Darrel

A desire to return to local policing is the reason given by the executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum for his decision to leave PERF next month to head the St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Department.

Darrel W. Stephens, who has headed PERF since 1986, is due to begin his duties at the 500-officer agency on Jan. 25. The 45-year-old Stephens, who was named Police Chief by City Manager **Norm Hickey** in early December after a nationwide search, actually began reporting to the new job twice a week on Dec. 14.

PERF Associate Director **John Eck** has been appointed to serve as acting executive director until a successor to Stephens is chosen, possibly in March.

After spending nearly a half-decade at the helm of one of the nation's premier law enforcement research organizations, Stephens said he wants to put his expertise to work at the local level. "I wanted to go back to local government and continue some of the work in problem-solving and community policing that started in Newport News while I was there," said Stephens, referring to the Virginia city where he had most recently been a police chief. "I've enjoyed PERF a great deal and feel I've contributed a lot, but I enjoy working at the local level with police officers and people in the community to work through the problems and the issues that are there."

The St. Petersburg job will be Stephens' third go-round as a police chief. In addition to heading the Newport News Police Department, Stephens was also Police Chief of Largo, Fla. He began his policing career in Kansas City, Mo., where he rose to the rank of commander. He also served as an assistant chief in nearby Lawrence, Kan.

Stephens said the wounds resulting from the firing last year of **Ernest "Curt" Curtsinger**, the popular former St. Petersburg Police Chief, are still fresh in minds of police officers and residents. Curtsinger was dismissed in February amid charges of racism. The firing sparked a grass-roots campaign by residents to have him rehired. Instead, city officials offered Curtsinger a post as assistant city manager as

part of a damage settlement he accepted in exchange for dropping lawsuits against the city. Curtsinger, who recently resigned from the post, suffered a heart attack last month but is expected to recover. [See LEN, Feb. 29, 1992; June 15, 1992.]

Racial tension stemming from Curtsinger's dismissal and the subsequent lack of a permanent chief have bruised officer morale, Stephens said. Most recently, **Mack Vines**, a former chief of the department who is director of the Criminal Justice Institute at St. Petersburg Junior College, oversaw the department on a temporary basis.

Stephens plans to build on the inroads to community policing made by Curtsinger and he said he hopes to be successful in focusing "people's energies on that instead of the conflicts and tensions that exist."

"I hope that within three or four years the St. Petersburg Police Department will be recognized as the best department in the country, with respect to the community policing philosophy," he added.

Among his accomplishments at PERF, Stephens cited the organization's near tripling of its membership during his tenure and its continued efforts to improve policing nationwide through research. He credited "good, solid leadership from our board of directors, and a real sound, dedicated staff" for PERF's recent successes.

Second coming

The Washington, D.C., District Council has confirmed as the city's next police chief a former high-ranking police official who retired in 1985 after concluding that his chances of ever leading the agency were slim.

Fred Thomas, 48, who joined the Metropolitan Police Department in 1965 and retired 20 years later as commander of the 6th Police District, was unanimously approved Dec. 15 by the council, which also voted to raise the Police Chief's salary from \$81,000 annually to \$90,000. Thomas was to be sworn in as head of the 4,500-officer agency on Jan. 8.

Prior to his appointment, Thomas worked as head of the Metropolitan Boys and Girls Clubs, a nonprofit

agency that also tries to steer kids away from drugs and crime.

Mayor **Sharon Pratt Kelly** said she was impressed with Thomas's past efforts to make teamwork an integral part of problem-solving, a strategy she termed "the way to go in the '90's." During his interview, Thomas reportedly laid out his plans for the department from his first six months at the helm to his first five years. Kelly said she determined from conversations with police officers and Washington residents that the job required leadership abilities beyond "just giving orders."

"It was clear it was time for a change," she said. "They expressed a desire for a quiet revolution in the department to bring about community-empowerment policing. We needed a real team builder. In the past, the department leadership had a 'John Wayne' approach."

Thomas takes over an agency that is reeling from low morale, whose crime-fighting efforts are hampered by outdated equipment and whose officers have not had a pay raise for three years. In addition, more than 40 officers are under indictment for offenses ranging from simple assault to murder. Recently, it was revealed that the department's property division may have lost track of nearly 3,000 seized firearms. And the city's murder rate — the highest per-capita in the nation — threatens to set a record for the fourth consecutive year.

Thomas succeeds **Isaac Fulwood Jr.**, who announced his retirement in September to head the Mayor's Youth Initiative Program, a crime-prevention effort.

Head of the class

A former Catholic school teacher who was among the first female officers ever hired by the Elizabeth, N.J., Police Department has been nominated to become police director of the 315-officer agency.

The nomination of **Capt. Mary F. Rabadeau**, 44, who is the department's highest-ranking female, was expected to be approved by the City Council in a New Year's Day vote. She would replace the man who initially hired her in 1978, Police Director **Joseph Brennan**, who is retiring from the post he has held since 1973.

Rabadeau has risen steadily through the ranks since she joined the force, becoming the department's first female sergeant, lieutenant and captain. As captain, she oversaw the department's Juvenile Bureau and served as head of the Domestic Violence Task Force.

Prior to joining the Police Department, Rabadeau taught for eight years at local Catholic elementary schools. It was there that she heard Brennan speak about bringing more minorities onto the force and decided to take the test. "I took the test, not really having any idea that I would follow this course. But one thing led to another," she said.

Rabadeau will become the first woman to head the Elizabeth Police Department, but she told LEN it was her proven ability, not her sex, that led to her selection. Nonetheless, she acknowledged that she could be an inspiration for other women in policing. "I guess it's proof that it's possible" for women to make strides in policing, she said. "I know I'm very fortunate and



Capt. Mary Rabadeau, nominated as the next Police Director of Elizabeth, N.J., with the man who appointed her, Mayor-elect J. Christian Bollwage. See story below. (Wide World Photo)

very lucky, so others could be, too."

Rabadeau said she had "lots" of plans for the department, one of the first being to revamp the Patrol Division so that more officers can be deployed. "It's a new beginning for us. We plan to make changes after consulting with the people involved and doing what we feel is best for the department, and certainly, what's best for the citizens."

Like other cities, Elizabeth "has its problems in all areas of crime," Rabadeau said, but strong community relations have helped police. "The one thing we have in Elizabeth that probably makes us unique is that we have a good relationship with the community. It's a stable community. We have good block-watch associations. While we have all of the problems, we have a lot of cooperation."

Eastward bound

The highest-ranking female officer of the Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department was selected this month from among 90 other applicants to become Police Chief of Portsmouth, Va., becoming the first woman ever chosen to run a Virginia law enforcement agency.

Leslie Martinez, 46, who attained the rank of captain during nearly 20 years with the Albuquerque police, will begin her new duties with the 220-officer Portsmouth agency on Jan. 25. The Kalamazoo, Mich., native replaces **Ronald Palmer**, who is heading west to become Police Chief in Tulsa, Okla.

Martinez told LEN that she was elated with her selection, which she said is further proof of the strides being made by women in policing.

"I think there is still some resistance to women, who have to prove more of themselves. We still stand out

because there's so few chiefs and women in high administrative positions. But we're building a history," she said.

Martinez joined the Albuquerque Police Department in 1973, one of the agency's first female police officers. "There was one other female in the academy class of 50 officers. It was the first class in which they trained the women just like the men and put us out on the streets," she recalled.

During the next 20 years, Martinez held a variety of posts in the department. She was a patrol officer for two years before becoming an instructor at the Police Academy, where she developed the department's first field training officer program. In 1985, she was appointed captain in charge of the Police Department's Valley precinct. Most recently, Martinez served in the Special Operations Division.

Martinez said she began applying to other police agencies out of a feeling that she had gone as far as she could go in Albuquerque, having been passed over for deputy chief several times. "I pretty much knew that I wasn't going to get any higher, so in August I started putting out resumés to other departments," she said.

Martinez, whose grandfather was a township police officer back in Michigan, has a daughter, **Michael**, who is an Albuquerque police officer.

Martinez declined to say what kind of plans she has for the Portsmouth department. She is concerned about the city's murder rate, which has doubled in the past year, but said the agency itself is in good shape.

"Internally, the department seems to be really well run. There's a lot of really good things going for it. I haven't had a lot of people telling me about all kinds of problems and things to change. I've had the time to do some thinking but I really haven't had the time to do the background so I'm not really planning on going in and making a lot of changes until I get inside," she said.

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Police professionalism loses one of its dedicated boosters

The movement toward greater professionalism in the police service lost one of its most fervent advocates on

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

Nov. 11 with the sudden death of Kenneth H. Medeiros. Ken Medeiros had been in the forefront of the movement for a decade as board member, chairman and executive director of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

Recently, CALEA has come under the scrutiny — some say attack — from the International Association of Chiefs of Police regarding the accreditation process and standards. A blue-ribbon IACP panel has yet to complete its deliberations, but it is clear in any event that Ken Medeiros left some big shoes to fill. He was in on the ground floor as a charter member of CALEA, the chairman of the commission for a year and a half, and its executive director since 1985. Medeiros had previously been in the military for 20 years, retiring from the Marines as Assistant Director of Law Enforcement, and was Police Chief of Bismarck, N.D., from 1978 until he became CALEA's executive director.

Most of the 244 police agencies accredited by CALEA were approved on Medeiros's watch. At the moment, nearly 800 other agencies are in various stages of the accreditation process.

Richard F. Kitterman Jr., who had been CALEA's director of field operations, was named by the commission to be acting executive director. He is expected to be a candidate to succeed Medeiros as executive director, but he won't be the only one. The commission has named two committees, one to winnow applications down to a manageable few, another to make the final selection.

It is anticipated that the commission will appoint its new executive

director at its meeting in Rochester, Minn., from March 25-27. Until then, Kitterman said, the staff will soldier on. "We were absolutely devastated by Ken's death," he said, "but we know what he wanted, and we know what the commission wants, and we'll keep it going."

Kitterman joined the CALEA staff in 1983, about the time it was gearing up to begin examining police agencies for accreditation. He had retired as a captain after 25 years with the Montgomery County, Md., Police Department.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies was the creation of four major professional organizations — the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and the Police Executive Research Forum. They provided the staff support for drafting the more than 900 standards by which law enforcement agencies can be measured. Funding came from the now defunct Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, beginning in 1979. CALEA began actually field-testing the standards in 1983.

Young Killers Proliferate: There's chilling news from the National Crime Analysis Project at Northeastern University's College of Criminal Justice. A study there found that the number of teen-age murderers has increased dramatically in the last few years. Researchers said that from 1985 to 1991, the number of 17-year-olds arrested for murder climbed by 121 percent. Over the same period, the murder rate for 16-year-olds jumped 158 percent, and by an astonishing 217 percent for 15-year-olds. Even younger kids — 12 and under — were killing at a rate 100 percent higher than they used to.

James Alan Fox, the college's dean, told The New York Times: "What is so

dangerous about this is that a 15-year-old with a gun in his hand is a much more volatile individual than a 40-year-old or even an 18-year-old."

Dean Fox also said the findings imply that the nation may be facing an epidemic of murder. This is because at the moment the U.S. has the fewest number of 18- to 24-year-old males, historically the most violence-prone age group, that it has had in 25 years. But 1993 will see the numbers in that age group begin to rise again, and it will include many young men who have already committed violent acts, including murder.

"What we've seen in the past few years is nothing compared with what we'll see in the next decade and on into the next century as the resurging adolescent population mixes with changes in our society, our culture and our economy," Fox said.

Fox and other experts in criminology attributed the soaring number of murders by teen-agers to several factors — heavy drug use in the inner cities, the ease with which guns can be obtained, poor educational systems in many large cities, and the culture of violence in movies and television. Alfred Blumstein, president of the American Society of Criminology, also pointed out that because many American families are no longer as strong as they were, many teen-agers are poorly socialized and are thus more vulnerable to the problems besetting society. They are growing up in an environment that tolerates and even approves violence in some circumstances.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Calif. cops find that motorcycle colors may be unpalette-able

California Highway Patrol officials are considering updating state regulations governing the color schemes of police motorcycles, after a motorist successfully challenged a ticket issued by Laguna Beach police because the Police Department's motorcycles did not conform to mandated color schemes.

The existing regulation says that motorcycles used for traffic enforcement must be black and white, all white, or unpainted, except for trim. The motorcycles used by the Laguna Beach police are painted white with blue trim, with mostly blue gas tanks.

Santa Ana attorney John R. Farris used the obscure regulation to successfully challenge a speeding ticket issued to one of his clients in October. Traffic Commissioner Matt Flynn agreed and dismissed the ticket.

Since then, South Orange County Municipal Court Judge Ronald Kreber has assured Police Chief Neil J. Purcell Jr. that no more tickets would be dismissed because of the motorcycles' colors. "There have been a few who tried [to get the tickets dismissed], and we've had many, many telephone calls from people who wanted to know if

their citations would be dismissed because they received citations from officers on cycles that have blue trim," Purcell told LEN.

Purcell said that only a handful of police agencies in California have motorcycles that do not conform to the color scheme. He said some of the conflict stems from the increased installation of fairings — the molded fiberglass part of the motorcycle on which the windshield is mounted.

"The way the law is written, that entire fairing would have to be entirely black," said Purcell. That creates a problem, he pointed out, because police radios are often mounted on the fairing. The color black more readily absorbs heat from the gas tank, which could cause radios to malfunction.

"We feel the regulation is written in pretty antiquated language," Purcell said.

Capt. Walter Burke, the commander of the CHP's commercial and technical services section, confirmed that the regulation is being reviewed with an eye toward "liberalizing" its language. Any change would have to be approved by CHP Commissioner Maurice Hanni-

gan, who has the authority to revise the California Code of Regulations concerning the colors of police vehicles used for traffic enforcement. The change would not require legislative approval unless it had "substantive cause and effect," Burke told LEN.

"We review the regulations periodically and identify whether they need to be updated and make them more in line with what's occurring," Burke said. While the incident in Laguna Beach played a role, it was not the "sole basis" for the review, he added.

Burke said he could not predict what Hannigan's decision might be. The color scheme could stay the way it has been, in which case police agencies may see fit to conform to it, he said.

"Police motorcycles are pretty much dedicated to traffic law enforcement. We've been apprised that there are blue, green and various other color schemes. But we have to maintain uniformity for traffic enforcement, and we have maintained the black and white, white and black or non-painted color configurations. That's not to say there may not be a change when the Commissioner reviews the proposal."

Shop till someone drops

Virginia tries to alter its status as East Coast's "handgun supermarket"

Seeking to change the state's image as a leading source of handguns used in crimes, Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder has proposed limiting the number of weapons purchases to one per month per customer and tightening record-keeping procedures on handgun sales.

Wilder reportedly proposed the measures out of concern over the findings of a study by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which determined that one of every four guns seized by New York City police came from Virginia. The study of gunrunning on the East Coast, which sought to trace the origin of handguns seized at crime scenes, also found that one in three traceable weapons seized in Washington, D.C., had been purchased in neighboring Virginia. Both cities have some of the strictest gun control laws in the nation.

The ATF study said that 26 percent of all guns seized at crime scenes by New York City police as of Dec. 10 came from Virginia. Nineteen percent came from Florida, and 23 percent came from other states. In Washington, 36 percent of the guns seized by police as of June 30 came from Virginia, and 25 percent from nearby Maryland.

"Virginia is the No. 1 source state for handguns on the East Coast, and we must stop the trafficking or become known as the 'Grim Reaper State,'" Wilder said in a recent speech.

Under current Virginia law, any state resident who has not been convicted of a felony can purchase an unlimited number of guns as often as desired. Gun dealers check the criminal backgrounds of prospective buyers using a computerized system maintained by the State Police — one of the first such computerized background-check systems to come on line in the nation. The problem, critics maintain, is that out-of-state criminals get around the background check by using fraudulent Virginia drivers' licenses or by paying Virginia residents to purchase guns for them, in violation of state law.

"They come into the state and go into a store and buy handguns by the dozens, with hardly a question asked," Richard Cullen, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, told The New York Times. "Then they haul the guns north and sell them on the street for cash or drugs at profits of 300 and 400 percent. No other East Coast state has gun laws as lax as Virginia's laws — not South Carolina, not Georgia, not Florida. Nobody. This has to stop."

Those involved in illegal gunrunning consider Virginia a "handgun supermarket," Cullen added.

Wilder's proposals have been endorsed by New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, who has called on all East Coast states to work together to stem the tide of gun-trafficking, as well as by Washington Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, who said the plan, if approved, would "be a tremendous boost to our regional crime-fighting efforts."

Wilder has also enlisted one of the nation's best-known crimefighters — Batman — in support of his cause. A comic book inspired by the unsolved 1990 shooting death of a New York City advertising executive, titled "Se-

duction of the Gun," is being circulated in the state. In it, the Caped Crusader battles gunrunners based in Virginia Beach who funnel weapons to Gotham City.

The comic is dedicated to John Reisenbach, who was gunned down by a mugger while using a public telephone in Manhattan. Proceeds from the sale of the comic book go to a foundation bearing his name, which awards crime-fighting grants to neighborhood groups in New York City.

Wilder's proposals face certain opposition from the state's politically powerful gun lobby, which contends that limiting the sales of weapons will not reduce crime. In an interview with The New York Times, Charles H. Cunningham, the National Rifle Association's chief lobbyist in Virginia, likened the proposal to reducing the number of drunken-driving offenses by "rationing the number of six-packs you can buy."

Observers say it will be difficult to obtain the support of both Republican and Democratic legislators for the Governor's plan, and the estimated 7,000 gun dealers in the state will wield considerable political influence as well. S. Vance Wilkins Jr., the House of Delegates minority leader, has already gone on record as opposing the plan. "It doesn't do any good to pass laws against inanimate objects and to restrict people's rights. Criminals will always find guns if they want them," he told The Times.

But Jean W. Cunningham, a leading gun-control advocate in the House, said that rising violent crime in the state could change public opinion and cause opponents to rethink their positions. "I think we have more things going for us now than ever before," she said. "All of these street murders and all of the TV coverage of crime — well, people are just more concerned now than ever before, and the pressure to do something is building like never before."

Rising crime has put the state in an unenviable position, said Cullen, who also backs Wilder's proposals. "Virginia used to be the state that shook its head sadly about all the bad things happening up in Washington and New York. Now Washingtonians and New Yorkers are shaking their heads sadly about what's going on down in Virginia."

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"A piece of meat thrown to the dogs":

Beating of undercover cop gets two fired

Following a three-hour, closed-door hearing Dec. 18, Nashville, Tenn., Police Chief Robert Kirchner dismissed two white officers accused of using excessive force to subdue a black motorist who turned out to be an undercover vice officer working on a prostitution sting.

The two officers, David E. Geary, 27, and Jeffrey P. Blewett, 25, each with less than two years on the force, said they plan to appeal their firings to

the Civil Service Commission. "I feel we haven't done anything wrong," said Geary. "I'm angry. I feel it's wrong," Blewett told reporters after the chief's action.

The pair also face possible criminal charges and an FBI probe into whether the Dec. 14 beating violated the civil rights of Officer Reginald D. Miller. A Police Department source told L&N that officials are still looking into the possibility of state criminal charges and

are considering whether to discipline three other officers at the scene, whom Kirchner put on paid leave. At press time, no decision had yet been made.

Miller, 31, who suffered minor injuries in the beating, said he was pleased with Kirchner's action but said he was withholding further comment until the Chief made his decisions regarding the other officers at the scene. "Let's just say that I am two-fifths satisfied," the four-year veteran said. "I still feel that I was a piece of meat thrown to a pack of dogs and everybody got a bite out of me."

Kirchner said he felt assured — judging from the two officers' testimony at the disciplinary hearing — that the beating was not racially motivated. But he acknowledged that the incident did strain race relations in the city of 500,000 people, 22 percent of whom are black.

"This officer had one injury, and that is one injury too many," Kirchner told The New York Times. "It means that we have had a setback here in race relations, but we have not gone back to square one."

For his part, Miller said he was unconvinced that race did not play a role in the beating.

Kirchner was credited by black elected officials with taking quick action to avoid racial fallout stemming from the case. A shouting match between black ministers and white officers who turned up outside Kirchner's office to await the outcome of the hearing underscored the racially charged overtones of the incident. During the heated exchange, the black ministers said the incident showed the existence of racism within the 990-officer department, which is 12 percent black. The

officers' supporters denied the claim, saying they were public servants who are sworn to help people regardless of race. After the announcement of Kirchner's decision, the two groups appeared to calm down and continued their discussion about the incident, according to news reports.

Blewett and Geary contended they had not been able to see Miller's face — ruling out racism as a motive in the beating — and took action because other officers at the scene appeared to be struggling with a suspect.

The incident occurred about 9 P.M. on Dec. 14, as Miller, clad in plainclothes, cruised a desolate warehouse district of the city in a blue pickup truck issued by the department as part of an undercover sting operation against prostitutes who frequent the area. Officer Jeb D. Johnston, 31, noticed an expired license plate on the truck and turned on his patrol's cars flashing lights. Miller, saying he did not want to "blow his cover" by identifying himself in front of prostitutes, drove two blocks rather than stopping immediately. Johnston radioed for backup.

Geary said he was less than a mile away when he received what sounded like a serious call for help from Johnston. He headed to the scene. Two other white officers in patrol cars were already at the scene when he arrived, and Johnston had his gun drawn. Johnston told police investigators it looked as if the motorist was reaching to the floor for something, perhaps a weapon.

Miller said he reached down to pull the vehicle's emergency brake, then placed both of his hands on the steering wheel so as to avoid "spooking" the approaching officer, whom he thought would quickly recognize him.

Johnston opened the door of the truck, pulling Miller out until he was face down on the ground. Two other white officers began to assist Johnston, each gripping one of Miller's arms. Geary testified that he put his knee in Miller's back and grasped his forehead and eye socket to pull his head up and back. Blewett kicked Miller in the groin area more than once in what he said was an effort to get the struggling suspect to spread his legs.

Kirchner said it was the decision of the two officers to use this level of force, when the suspect appeared to be under control, that led to charges of excessive force and the subsequent dismissals. He said he acted on the basis of the testimony and denied that he acted rashly to defuse racial tensions, as the officers' lawyers claimed.

"When you have concrete evidence that leaves no other door open, and there are not a lot of judgment calls, you act quickly. There was no reason to belabor this," he said.

Kirchner said that while the episode was regrettable, it was not as serious as the now-infamous Rodney King incident, the recent beating death of a black man by white Detroit police officers, or last month's incident in which a black plainclothes Transit Police officer in New York was shot and seriously wounded by white colleagues who apparently mistook him for a mugger as he tried to arrest a female suspect. [See L&N, Nov. 30, 1992; Dec. 15, 1992.]

"This was not a sustained beating, and that is what the Rodney King incident was," Kirchner said, noting that in contrast to the King incident, Nashville police supervisors in the undercover operation that Miller was a part of moved in quickly to stop the beating.

"Safe zones" for Miami homeless: an end to police harassment?

Miami police will no longer be able to roust the homeless from public parks and from underneath highway overpasses, following a ruling by a Federal judge who also ordered city officials to establish two "safe zones" where homeless people could stay without being arrested for curfew violations or being ordered to move on.

At press time, there were few details about how the city would establish the "safe zones" ordered on Nov. 16. Judge C. Clyde Atkins said that until the city puts together the "safe zones," it would have to put aside part of Bicentennial Park for the homeless, and refrain from evicting people living under Interstate 395 overpasses.

Atkins found that the city had a "pattern and practice" of unconstitutionally harassing homeless people to drive them out of the public view.

Atkins noted that police had chased away volunteers feeding the hungry and had driven past a homeless shelter in the middle of the night blaring loudspeakers to awaken people sleeping on the streets.

The judge's ruling has no impact on homeless people who engage in criminal activity, said Officer David Magnusson, a Miami police spokesman. The police will continue to enforce ordinances against blocking public

sidewalks, panhandling and urinating and defecating in public, he said. Some homeless window-washers have engaged in "smash-and-grab" robberies, in which rocks are hurled through car windshields and the vehicles' occupants are then robbed.

Magnusson told L&N that police had stopped rousting the homeless from underneath highway overpasses some time ago, after a previous court decision held that sleeping in public was not a crime.

"There is no crime for being homeless," Magnusson said. "The homeless are afforded rights, but the public is afforded rights, too, and if one infringes upon the other, we have to look into it. You've got to weigh the two."

The Miami Herald reported that city officials plan to appeal the decision, which could set the stage for a constitutional battle on the rights of the homeless. The U.S. Supreme Court has never ruled on any of the issues touched upon in the lawsuit, which was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Miami's estimated 6,000 homeless residents.

Attorneys who advocate homeless rights in other localities, including Orange County, Calif., and Reno, Nev., are reportedly filing similar lawsuits in the wake of Atkins's ruling.

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D.A.'s plea-bargaining ban has some forecasting doom

The Bronx County, N.Y., District Attorney has barred his staff from plea-bargaining any case that has been indicted by a grand jury, a move he described as an attempt to get "the system to take stock of itself" and end the "stranglehold" that criminals have put on the criminal justice system.

Some criminal justice observers predicted that the policy shift by District Attorney Robert T. Johnson would gridlock an already overburdened court system, but Steven Reed, a spokesman for the District Attorney, told L&N that the Bronx County Criminal Court had not experienced any "dire consequences" as a result of Johnson's edict.

Last year, about 85 percent of the more than 10,000 criminal cases in the Bronx were adjudicated through plea bargains.

In a statement obtained by L&N, Johnson said on Nov. 24 that defendants will be free to plead to crimes as charged in an indictment or may try to negotiate a plea before an indictment resulted. Taking note of the "protests from some that the system would collapse" as a result of his order, Johnson said the objections point to a need for the system to "answer the question: Is it actually accomplishing what it was designed to accomplish?"

"For if the system really will collapse unless we plea bargain," Johnson continued, "then there must be something terribly wrong with the system. It

means that those charged with crime have a stranglehold on the rest of us; it means that society has ceded control to those it has accused of violating its laws; and it means that our system is running us, instead of the other way around."

The District Attorney said his action was part of a promise he kept when he was elected four years ago — "to make a difference."

"One way for me to do that is to force an examination of the system," he said. "If change is needed — and it certainly is — then let all of us join together to do what has to be done. I realize that some may fear what I am doing. I really believe, however, that business as usual isn't necessarily good business."

Johnson announced his office would allow "front-end" plea bargaining, which allows assistant D.A.'s to offer pleas before cases go to a grand jury. The practice would allow cases to be disposed of quickly, freeing up grand juries to hear more important cases. In addition, prosecutors are reviewing cases and might allow defendants to plead to the most serious charge in an indictment, dropping lesser charges.

In early December the Bronx County Bar Association urged Johnson to reconsider the policy change, but the prosecutor, after a two-hour meeting with association officials, refused.

Bronx judges have also warned of

dire consequences if the policy remains in effect. Bronx Supreme Court Administrative Judge Burton Roberts — himself a former Bronx D.A. — warned that the court system could collapse as a result of the plea-bargain ban.

"We will need a courthouse as big as the Triborough Bridge, manned by half the population of the Bronx to try the other half of the Bronx" if the ban remains in place, he said. He added that the policy would result in "grievous injustice" to many defendants. "It will bankrupt the city. It will cause our jails to overflow."

The outspoken judge added that plea bargains "are to the legal system what eating, sleeping and breathing are for human survival."

Corrections Commissioner Catherine M. Abate also called on Johnson to reconsider the ban. She said that 65 percent of the prisoners at the city jail on Rikers Island are defendants awaiting adjudication. That number would certainly increase under Johnson's policy, she warned, further adding to jail overcrowding.

Other observers said the policy might result in defendants being set free because prosecutors, facing a deluge of cases, might weed out all but the strongest cases and dismiss charges against some defendants who otherwise might have accepted a plea. Others could be freed under laws that require a speedy trial, they warned.

How much bang from TNT?

NYPD anti-drug units are due for an infusion of community policing

A high-ranking New York police official says the Police Department is moving ahead to instill community-policing concepts in its Tactical Narcotics Teams — undercover anti-drug squads begun nearly five years ago as a saturation-enforcement strategy to dislodge entrenched drug dealers from neighborhoods.

Deputy Inspector James Raber, the executive officer of the NYPD's Narcotics Division, outlined the moves in a recent interview with LEN, in response to a report by the Vera Institute of Justice that criticized the effectiveness of the TNT strategy. Raber said he took exception to several criticisms in the report, which was researched just prior to former Police Commissioner Lee Brown's 1990 plan to introduce community-oriented policing concepts throughout the department.

The Vera report said TNT's "three-pronged" strategy — 90-day periods of strict enforcement activity by undercover narcotics officers, community involvement and interagency cooperation aimed at weeding out drug dealers and preventing their return to a target area — had produced many arrests but few long-term results.

"Although respondents reported some short-term impacts on visible drug markets on the streets of target areas, in most locations these effects appeared not to endure," the report concluded. "There was little evidence that TNT effected any reduction in other crime in the vicinity of the drug locations targeted, and little evidence that TNT improved perceptions of disorder, reduced fear of crime, increased use of public amenities, or improved attitudes toward the police."

Researchers from the Vera Institute, a non-profit agency that conducts research into crime control and justice administration and which designed the NYPD's community patrol officer program (C-POP), studied the results of TNT deployments in two Brooklyn precincts plagued by drug dealing. They found that the teams "appeared to be more effective in reducing the visibility of street markets in areas that were geographically separate from highly concentrated drug markets and in areas that catered to purchasers from outside the neighborhood."

The researchers added, however,

that TNT deployments moved street-level dealers indoors or forced dealers to sell at different times. Displacement of the activity was seen by sellers, buyers, police and community leaders as "temporary," the study found.

The report also said the deployments had little effect on community perceptions that drug trafficking was a "big problem" — both before and after TNT. "Neighborhood residents continued to see drug trafficking as a primary, undiminished community problem," the report said, adding that while local dealers and users were aware of TNT's presence in a given enforcement period, law-abiding residents and community leaders generally were not. It found that residents were generally dissatisfied with the level of police service in their community and "there was no change...after TNT."

TNT had no effect on ancillary crime associated with street-level drug markets, the report said, and little impact on residents' perceptions of "physical or social disorder" in their communities. The program did not encourage residents to organize themselves into "community-based initiatives to reclaim the streets for themselves," the report said.

The effects of TNT deployments varied from area to area, the report noted, which "suggests that strategies and tactics need to be more specifically linked to the structure of local drug markets and to the community conditions that surround them."

The report urged that the strategy to be redesigned so that TNT conforms more closely to the new departmental philosophy. "[I]t would be more consistent with the department's dominant philosophy to integrate the enforcement tactics of TNT (street-level buy-and-bust, tactical confiscations of drug purchasers' cars) into problem-solving community policing at the precinct level. . . . It might be more efficient and effective for there to be a closer collaboration between Narcotics Borough Commands (currently consisting of a narcotics district and a TNT) and patrol personnel in the precincts where drug trafficking is recognized as a primary community problem."

The study's findings imply that TNT's "should be disbanded," said Michael Smith, the director of Vera,

and that its tactics be deployed "in a more useful way, where you can actually hope for some longer term consequences of using them."

Decentralizing the units and deploying them on an as-needed basis determined by precinct commanders might be a more effective strategy against entrenched drug dealing, Smith said. He added that community police officers, like those now being permanently assigned to every New York precinct, could play a key role in ensuring that post-TNT enforcement activities — boarding up derelict buildings, organizing residents to reclaim streets and other tactics — are carried out.

"The Police Department has a role in coordinating activities," Smith told LEN. "But there was little we were able to discover that suggests that ought to be done through a centralized TNT type of operation. . . . I think that if you want to do something about these markets, it has to involve community organizing. That means involving precinct personnel working in communities over a long period of time, and, when appropriate, bringing in buy-and-bust tactics."

Undercover buy-and-bust tactics, such as those used by TNT's, should be available to precincts, Smith said, but precinct commanders "ought to make the case for their use, and therefore, for the use of undercover personnel, through problem analysis."

Deputy Inspector Raber pointed to several changes aimed at making TNT's more effective and bringing them into line with the community-policing philosophy — efforts he stressed were in progress long before the Vera report was released in August.

Meetings are now being held with residents of drug-plagued communities, he said, to inform them of police efforts against narcotics-trafficking in their communities. The meetings also allow residents to report drug-related activity to beat officers who are permanently assigned to their areas. Narcotics Division officials now analyze the information, while district narcotics personnel and precinct commanders play a role in developing strategies specific to the problems facing that community.

Follow-up meetings are held to determine whether the tactics were worthwhile, he added, and residents are

kept abreast of the fate of arrested drug suspects as they are processed through the criminal justice system.

"When we move into the precincts, we are sitting down with the beat officers more than we did in the past. We're asking them to tell us the locations and the players that they would like to be identified. We're attempting to bring the beat officers out with us on arrests, so they can be a visible part of the arrest process," Raber explained.

Narcotics Division officials are also formulating ways to improve the post-TNT activities that involve 25 city agencies. "One of the plans being reviewed now is to make the precinct commander the project coordinator so that some of this problem-solving can continue once TNT leaves. That precinct commander would prioritize the problems and contact the appropriate city agency," said Raber.

The department no longer has as many TNT squads as before. The number of officers assigned to them has dropped from 700 to about 500 because some personnel have been shifted to designated narcotics districts to create closer working relationships with precincts, Raber pointed out. The increase in the numbers of beat officers due to Mayor David Dinkins's "Safe Streets, Safe City" plan has allowed for a de-emphasis of strategies like TNT.

"Those beat officers are developing terrific information and they are working very closely with the Narcotics Division. When I get reports back on search warrants, narcotics officers are required to say whether the beat officers were notified and whether the beat officers actually went out and assisted with these warrants," said Raber, who added that such procedures help to give the beat officer "a sense of empowerment."

In addition, precinct commanders are asked to evaluate the work of narcotics officers deployed from outside the precinct, which Raber said was unheard of just two years ago.

"Our people are definitely on board with community policing. I think we've done an awful lot to empower the beat officer to be more responsive to the precinct commanders' needs and really get going on the problems they've identified. We're really getting into problem-solving," said Raber.

But the changes do not mean the department is backing away from the hallmark of the TNT program — saturated undercover enforcement in certain locations. It is a tool. It's not going to eliminate drugs from a particular area, but it was never designed to eliminate them. I don't think we're going to eliminate the problem until we come to reconcile the fact that people shouldn't be using these drugs."

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Cancer claims radar-using trooper, but lawsuit will live on

An attorney representing a cancer-stricken Ohio state trooper who died this month said the trooper's lawsuit against radar manufacturers, which alleges that his illness stemmed from long-term use of traffic radar guns, will be refiled as a "wrongful death" action.

The lawsuit was scheduled for trial in Federal District Court in Cincinnati in February, but must be dismissed and refiled as a wrongful death action because plaintiff Wayne Vessels, 53, died Dec. 18 after losing his battle with

cancer, said attorney Michael Cassity.

Cassity said he would refile the suit sometime in January. "Cancer caused his death and we hope to prove that radar [use] was the proximate cause of the cancer," he said.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit are Kustom Signals Inc., of Lenexa, Kan., and MPH Industries Inc., of Owensboro, Ky. Vessels was a 25-year veteran of the Ohio State Highway Patrol who was featured prominently in a report about the radar-cancer issue that was broadcast on CBS-TV's "60 Minutes" in June. Vessels was stricken with cancer in 1977, but remained on the force until 1988 despite the loss of an eye related to the illness in 1986.

Cassity told LEN he had not yet determined a "conclusive" estimate

of damage claims should the case be decided in favor of Vessels' family. "Obviously, it's going to be a substantial amount," he said. Vessels' survivors include his wife, Kathy, and two sons, one of whom is also an Ohio state trooper, Cassity said.

In the meantime, Cassity said he would be closely watching the outcome of a Federal lawsuit filed by a Petaluma, Calif., police officer against radar manufacturers, which was expected to come to trial Jan. 4. The jury trial of the suit filed by Eric Bendure, 34 — the first of several similar suits to come to trial — will be heard in Federal District Court in San Francisco. The officer, who was reported near death this month, suffers from lymphoma that began in his groin and has spread to his brain.



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Who will be the
Law Enforcement News
"Person of the Year"?
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Bizzack:

Pursuit of professionalism: what it takes

By John W. Bizzack

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Police in America have long sought professional status and recognition as professionals, yet this mantle seems invariably to linger beyond the reach of contemporary policing. Why has the American police institution failed to achieve this status? Can it be achieved, and if so, how? And, perhaps the most daunting question: Can the police establishment be expected to become professional when few in the field have ever agreed on what professionalism in policing really means? This question seems to drift from decade to decade, just like most of the other questions surrounding the subject.

Since 1929, more than 30 studies of police service have received national attention. The woeful inadequacy of law enforcement and its management has been pointed out from the Wickensham Commission findings in the late 1920's to the Christopher Commission report following the 1992 Los Angeles riots. Some say that to read one report is to read them all. Since the problems seldom change and never seem to disappear, this analysis may be rather accurate. The lists of what is wrong with American policing, as produced by these studies, have traditionally pointed to leadership, or the lack of it, at most levels of our police forces. This single, unexceptional flaw has precluded policing from moving faster than parade

(John W. Bizzack, a 22-year law enforcement veteran, is a captain with the Lexington, Ky., Division of Police. In connection with his pursuit of a doctoral degree, he is currently coordinating the national survey research on law enforcement accreditation and professionalism. Inquiries about this study should be directed to: Autumn House Publishing, P.O. Box 1080, Lexington, KY 40588. Telephone: 606-272-0775. The foregoing article is reprinted with permission from Autumn House Publishing.)

speed toward the goal of becoming a profession.

A New Language for Policing

Law enforcement was virgin territory for the academic community until the late 1960's, when the reports from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement prompted the momentum that sired long-needed research on behalf of the disjointed American police system. It was the watershed effort of the President's Commission that resulted in the field becoming immersed in an ocean of theories, principles and proposals, most of which were somehow designed to constitute a link in the pursuit of a "professional police system." While most of the calls were on target, they were often misinterpreted, misapplied and misrepresented in much the same way one misconstrues a foreign language when only a couple of the language's phrases are known. In that sense, it is easy to see that the core of American police leadership in that era was not multilingual.

The core of American police leadership in that era lacked the administrative urbanity needed to take the major steps that would nourish the professionalism movement much beyond academic conceptualization. There were some exceptions, of course, and it should be noted that those leaders who did take the time to learn the new languages of policing were the true pioneers of the field for the second half of this century. Yet instead of a service-wide professionalism movement, the exciting prospect in the late 1960's of achieving a professional status bred a phenomenon that seemed instead to bog down the movement. What emerged was an "instant professionalism syndrome" — a search for the quick-fix, the cosmetic "solution" to the ills of police management. This syndrome continues to shadow the notion of police professionalism, and its symptoms are recognizable in those agencies that prefer to call themselves "professionals" as opposed to undergoing some organized form of critical self-assessment or inde-

pendent audit of their capabilities. There has never been a true profession that attained that status by mere self-anointment, and those who announce their claim to professional status based on hasty, internal evaluations obviously suffer from pseudo-professional concepts rooted in the instant professionalism syndrome.

How Can Professionalism Be Defined?

In spite of the quest to professionalize policing, practitioners and scholars have never agreed upon a definition of exactly what police professionalism might be. Thus it is impractical to believe that policing would uniformly strive to attain a distinctive level of competence. As society changes, so change policing and its definitions. This is how it should be, but change tends to blur interpretations of what police professionalism may be as this century draws to a close. Quite clearly, policing lacks a consistent definition of police professionalism toward which to strive and against which to measure performance. It's not hard to get a consensus on the need for a working definition, so perhaps, a generation after the President's Commission report, it is time that another look be taken at the progress of this elusive status to see if a modicum of professionalism might have crept into the field right under our noses.

So where does this search begin?

Developing a practical, acceptable definition of police professionalism may be more researchable and workable today as a result of national and state law enforcement accreditation initiatives. This statement may cause accreditation opponents or skeptics to arch their backs, yet they will find it most difficult to dispute some facts about accredited police agencies. For example, agencies that have successfully tackled the accreditation process are generally viewed by their governments, their communities and their broader-minded colleagues as having taken the first step, through an external, independent review of their capabilities,

toward enhanced operations and administration, and institutionalizing change and innovation that can improve the delivery of services. Skeptics often claim that if this were true there would be more agencies accredited than there are today. But this type of logic is hardly consistent with the fact that policing has never quickly warmed up to innovation. At last count, there were nearly 350 accredited agencies (including those certified by programs in New York, Colorado, Washington, and by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies). In spite of what many think is a very low number of accredited agencies, the number is quite high when considering the time it takes to move through the process and the time that the concept has been in existence. Could law enforcement accreditation be the starting point for the emergence of a working definition of police professionalism?

And what about community policing? This fashionable policing style continues to win acclaim from police executives, communities and scholars. Since the literature so closely aligns professionalism with service, and since the community policing style translates into a clearer form of service, could community policing be the rubric under which law enforcement focuses its efforts toward gaining the long-awaited mantle of professionalism?

The higher education levels of practitioners in the field have improved significantly over the past two decades, although many questions regarding law enforcement-related curriculums linger. A strong case can be made for the positive contributions of higher education to this field. Could the increased numbers of better educated police officers and administrators be the fulcrum leading to professionalism?

A consistent characteristic of a profession is that it has its own specialized body of knowledge, and its own literature. An extensive amount of

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Letters

Rejecting Koon

To the editor:

Like many law enforcement supervisors, I was anxious to read the comments of Sgt. Stacey C. Koon (LEN, Oct. 31, 1992). I was sorely disappointed. Instead of seeing new information that would lend support for what happened on March 3, 1991, to Rodney King, I read a litany of excuses and fingerpointing. Not content to destroy his own credibility, Koon desires to take every cop in the country down with him.

Ironically, the same edition of LEN carried a brief report on the plight of two Milwaukee police officers who failed to arrest Jeffrey Dahmer, and thus lost a chance to put an early end to his career of mass murder. There is justified protest that the officers are the victims of after-the-fact hindsight. After all, who could have predicted that the person they were dealing with would turn out to be one of the country's most prolific mass murderers?

The LAPD officers, on the other hand, can't argue that they are being subjected to the same type of unjustified assessment. Confronting a threatening suspect is not uncommon for most officers. What is different is that most officers do not gather in a group around a prone suspect and proceed to deliver 56 baton hits, six to eight kicks,

and two shots with a Taser. If we are to believe Sergeant Koon, that is SOP for the LAPD. The Milwaukee cops would have done it differently had they known they were confronting a monster. The LAPD cops would have done it differently had they known they were on tape.

What kind of arrogance does the LAPD breed in its supervisors that one of their own can state with a chilling matter-of-factness: "They teach you to professionally beat somebody so that they don't get seriously hurt"; "This was an everyday use of force"; or "Sometimes it takes 100" baton blows to gain compliance from a suspect? Koon thinks the attack on King isn't as bad as the video portrays because 26 of the 56 baton swings missed. Heck, those cops at Harbor Division used 100 blows to kill a guy. King was downright lucky!

In his orgy of self-absorption, perhaps Koon would pause to consider how his "heavy-duty donnybrook" affected officers across the country. We all know that the public tends to lump us all together. When an officer commits a gross act of negligence — real or imagined — we all become suspects. After King, our every move was watched by passersby, who were certain that they were about to witness a similar display of unique police behavior. And Sergeant Koon's attempt to portray himself as a persecuted victim of liberal media and corrupt politicians is ridiculous. Americans of all races, ethnic backgrounds and political orientations were absolutely sickened by what they saw. But Koon just doesn't get it.

I expect that other officers will attack me for disagreeing with Sergeant Koon, whom they view as a heroic victim of the "liberal minority." I don't really care. Koon is no hero. Ignore the entire King incident, including the videotape, and rely solely

on his statements to LEN. His viewpoints on street justice should be rejected.

JED M. DOLNICK

Lieutenant

Washington County Sheriff's Department
West Bend, Wis.

Seeing red over Burgreen

To the editor:

I read with great concern your article "In rift over gays, police tell Boy Scouts to take a hike" (LEN, Nov. 30, 1992), and found the decisions that were made by the San Diego and El Cajon police departments to be very disturbing. The severing of longtime ties with the Boy Scouts of America by these departments amounts to little more than politically correct extortion.

The comment that was made by Chief Burgreen, that most child molesters are "straight, white males who are married with kids," is both inaccurate and highly offensive. It is absurd to consider a pedophile "straight." It is common knowledge in law enforcement circles that male pedophiles who commit their despicable crimes against male children have homosexual tendencies and preferences. Chief Burgreen's analysis has been proven false in hundreds of cases (John Wayne Gacy and Jeffrey Dahmer, to name a few).

Officers Graham and Merino may indeed be outstanding police agents and may be able to keep their sexual preferences private. But are we naive enough to think that a person who commits homosexual acts of perversion is going to give us prior warning of his/her desire for pedophilia activity? I think not. I expect this type of naive thought to exist in the civilian sector, but I was

shocked to hear that it has also infiltrated law enforcement.

What will we tell the future victims of our questionable policy decisions? Will we quiet their cries of anguish with explanations of political correctness and tolerance for perversion? I simply do not think that it is a risk that our society can afford to take, and I believe that law enforcement should take the lead in preventing potential situations for pedophilia to grow any further. One child molestation, even in the name of political correctness, is too many!

If the San Diego and El Cajon police departments are truly concerned with fighting bigotry and discrimination, they need to look inward and identify their own bigotry and discrimination against an honorable organization that refuses to acknowledge sodomites and lesbians as role models for our youth. The Boy Scouts of America is one of the few groups that will not exchange the future of our country for the approval of a small faction of radicals who extort societal approval for their perversion. I applaud the Boy Scouts for their courage and fully support them.

While Chiefs Burgreen and Smith may choose to put the youth of California in jeopardy, there are those of us who constitute the majority in U.S. law enforcement who do not bow down to politically correct pressures. Before further armchair social analysis flows from the great state of California in an effort to "enlighten" our nation, it might be wise to consult the statutes of over one-half of the states in the U.S. that consider sodomy a crime.

MICHAEL E. ROW

Director of Campus Police

Taylor University

Upland, Ind.

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Geller:

Put friendly-fire shooting in perspective

By William A. Geller

While police investigators attempt to understand what led to the mistaken identity shooting of undercover New York Transit Police Officer Derwin Pannell by two of his undercover colleagues outside a Brooklyn subway station on Nov. 17 (see LEN, Dec. 15, 1992), it may be useful to place this tragic incident in the context of several research findings derived over the past two decades about police-involved shootings nationwide:

1 Despite Hollywood-generated mythology, shootings of and by police are extremely rare events in big cities across the nation. For every instance of gunplay, thousands of arrests of potentially violent people are made each year without police either firing guns or having guns used against them. The average American police officer goes through a 20-year career without ever firing his or her gun except in training.

2 The likelihood of an officer becoming involved in a shooting varies considerably by assignment. Studies of the New York City and Chicago police departments reveal that undercover officers are nearly 10 times more likely than their uniformed colleagues to shoot someone and/or be shot.

3 While all police service in New York City is extremely challenging, transit work is especially so. Per capita, Transit Police officers are more likely than members of the NYPD to be killed in the line of duty.

4 Officers equipped with high-capacity, semi-automatic pistols rarely empty their guns in combat, but they may be more likely to do so if they conclude, as officers may have in the Brooklyn incident, that they are facing an armed, dangerous opponent equipped with protective body armor.

5 Through no fault of their own, black officers in many big cities are more likely than their white colleagues to use deadly force and to be shot, both on and off duty. The geographic correlation in our country between poverty, race and crime means that a disproportionate amount of street crime occurs in poor, minority-populated areas; and officers of color find themselves both assigned to work in such areas for legitimate public relations and tactical reasons and residing in such areas because of personal preferences and societal re-

sistance to neighborhood desegregation.

6 Black officers face a double jeopardy. They — and black males regardless of occupation or station in life — find themselves vastly more likely than whites — to be unfairly mistaken for criminals, simply because they were in the wrong place at the wrong time in the wrong skin. A question raised by the Brooklyn shooting, of course, is whether culturally-linked bias clouded the judgment of the white undercover officers about whether the black person holding the gun on the woman was a comrade rather than a culprit. Several cities have grieved over the mistaken-identity shootings of civilian black storeowners by officers who, responding to robbery calls, mistook these armed persons for robbers rather than victims attempting to protect themselves and their property.

7 When one considers the sources of jeopardy to police officers, police guns figure prominently. Over the past two decades in several cities, approximately half the police officers who have been shot were shot either by themselves or their

colleagues. Researcher James Fyfe reported that NYPD officers were "at least as likely to be killed by themselves, their acquaintances, or their colleagues as by their professional clientele." Commenting on my own finding that, over 10 years, 109 out of 252 Chicago police officers who were shot fatally or nonfatally were struck by bullets fired by themselves or other officers, criminologist Norval Morris suggested: "It is the armed robber and, paradoxically, the armed police officer who are the threats to the life of the police."

Much can be and, in New York and elsewhere, has been done to reduce shootings by and of police officers. Space permits only a hint at the contributions that improved training, policies, procedures and equipment can make. For instance, training can emphasize acquiring "tactical knowledge" of locations where police may confront suspects and seeking cover (a bullet-resistant barrier) and concealment (a visual barrier) so officers can approach ambiguous situations with an opportunity to evaluate the facts before resorting to deadly force at the first furtive gesture by an apparent

opponent. Better communication among officers to aid recognition that a suspicious-looking person is actually an undercover colleague is also extremely important.

But policy-makers also need continually to re-evaluate whether their law enforcement objectives (such as fighting fare-beating or thwarting street drug sales) can be accomplished by means less dangerous than the use of undercover operatives. Investment (at admittedly substantial cost) in transit turnstiles that cannot easily be jumped or forced open represents but one possible alternative to placing police (and bystanders) in jeopardy from undercover tactics. Some tragedies are unavoidable. If initial press accounts are accurate, the one at the Brooklyn station presents lessons that can be built upon to avert some future catastrophes.

(William A. Geller is associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum. He is the co-author of the recently published book "Deadly Force: What We Know.")

The pursuit of professionalism:

A working definition is needed

Continued from Page 9

literature has been published since the 1960's, and much progress made in this field can be traced directly to research. Has the development of this specialized body of knowledge and literature brought policing closer to a professional system?

The debate surrounding the constituent parts, character and principles of professionalism in policing will continue. However, a novel and fresh data base now exists in the field through which to measure and better define many issues — particularly police professionalism.

Community policing, higher education, accreditation and the literature in the field are significant instruments of change, but none stand alone as the exclusive avenue that will lead American policing to the doorstep of professionalism. Each needs the others to some degree to produce its desired effect and to augment its intent.

Policing may have become more professional than some suspect, yet as we continue to wrestle with and debate what constitutes police professionalism, we often overlook the obvious. The question is researchable and grounded in these four specific change agents, but which of these change agents can yield the most well-rounded, acceptable working definition in a language that is understood by current and future generations of police leaders?

It seems unlikely that the literature alone will produce a working definition of professionalism. Education, while a widely agreed upon ingredient of professionalism, is likewise an improbable source. Community policing, one of the brightest society-synchronized policing concepts, still struggles to find its own working definition and practical guidelines for implementation. This leaves law enforcement accreditation, and clearly that process represents the most researchable of

these four change agents.

Pulling It Together

New York, Washington and Colorado have state accreditation associations or programs that have granted accredited status to a total of 105 agencies. CALEA has accredited 244 agencies at last count. The combined total represents a tenable, convincing and practical research population through which to measure the success of the concept and a variety of connected issues, and to establish a working definition of police professionalism as seen by those agencies that have achieved accredited status. The results may produce an acceptable picture of what a professional police agency might look like as law enforcement enters the 21st century. A study of accredited agencies at this time will also advance knowledge in the field regarding the influences of higher education, the effect of the increase in literature in the field, and how the accreditation and community policing might affect and imprint each other.

This particular study is already underway. Every agency accredited by CALEA, as well as by the programs in New York, Colorado and Washington, are included in the research project sponsored by a grant from Autumn House Publishing. The research is expected to be completed by March 1993.

Will this study provide the answers to questions posed in this article? Confidence is high that it will. Various additional questions have recently been posed by IACP, PERF and others about law enforcement accreditation. Data from those who have experienced the process is essential to answering many of those questions.

The timeliness of this study is certain. The results should prove significant in the analysis of police professionalism in the 1990's, as well as in reviewing the original purpose for accrediting police agencies — improving law enforcement.

Blow off a little steam:

Do it in the "Forum" section of Law Enforcement News. LEN welcomes letters and full-length commentaries from readers. Send contributions to: The Editor, 899 10th Ave., New York, NY 10019.



CAR JACKING REACHES EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS IN THE CITY

Police tackle tough Chicago projects

Continued from Page 3

fell from 68 to 27, and armed robberies dropped from 36 to 22.

In a typical sweep, officers secure the stairwells, floor and perimeters of each high-rise. Once the buildings are secured, Chicago Housing Authority inspection teams check every apartment for maintenance problems. Workers from other city agencies arrive to trim back bushes, paint over gang graffiti and make repairs.

In addition, workers are building new entrances equipped with metal detectors to keep undesirables out of the high-rises. The entrances will also be staffed with security guards around the clock. That effort is seen as crucial in keeping the projects free of criminals, who took advantage of the easy access to the buildings.

"The buildings were open before on the ground level, meaning anybody could run in, run up on the floors, and secret themselves in a hallway or vacant apartment. The securing of these buildings now prevents that," noted Guthrie.

New exterior lighting has caused some residents to remark that the grounds are as bright as Wrigley Field during a nighttime baseball game, Guthrie said. The new lighting eliminates areas of the grounds that had provided the cover of darkness for criminal activity. It also increases safety for both residents and the police officers who patrol the area, he added.

Residents, and even gang members, have lauded the police response to a situation that, until recently, could be described only as a controlled kind

of anarchy in which criminals held sway over law-abiding residents. "The residents' response is overwhelmingly positive," said Guthrie. "We've even had a great response from the gangs here who have taken some credit, saying their truce has kept a lid on [violence] in all of these developments. While I welcome anything that has to do with keeping the peace, I feel it's the overwhelming amount of law enforcement and maintenance resources that have been committed to sweeping and cleaning up our developments here in Chicago."

Officials of the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois said they have received complaints about some of the tactics used by officers, particularly those involving padlocks of residents. Valerie Phillips, a spokeswoman

for the ACLU, told LEN that officials there are concerned police may be violating provisions of a 1988 consent decree governing searches of housing authority residents and apartments. The ACLU voiced its concerns to the Federal District Court that had issued the decree, she said. "Not only are adults being searched, but children are, too," said Phillips.

Guthrie denied the allegations, saying that officers are only frisking those they feel may pose a threat to their safety. "We don't feel that we are violating the court decree. We have not expanded our searches and we don't search everybody that we see coming in and out of the buildings. Protective padlocks are the prerogative of police officers. If that officer sees someone approaching him and he

feels that he should pat him down for some reason, that's his prerogative."

Guthrie added that officers try to "treat everyone with respect and compassion while we're going through these sweeps."

While the situation at Cabrini-Green and other projects appears to have stabilized for now, how long will the relative calm prevail? As long as officials are willing to commit the resources necessary to keep crime out of the projects, Guthrie said.

"We think we've turned it around. Cabrini Green is the prototype of how we're trying to change all of our developments. We want everyone in public housing to live a safe and prosperous life and we're committing a lot of resources and efforts right now in that direction."

With residents' OK, police turn to barricades to curb druggies

Continued from Page 3

tive" aimed at ridding the area of drugs, Cole told LEN that police consulted with residents and businesses in the four-block area long before the barricades went up.

"It's not that the police decided that this was what we were going to do. We're working with a local group that helps organize neighborhoods so we can work with them in a partnership to make sure the problem goes away and doesn't come back," he said.

Others questioned why residents had to be issued windshield stickers in order to avoid police scrutiny at the barricades. "Some of the media made it look like people needed this pass to get into the neighborhood. This was not the case. It was just for identification purposes," said Cole, who has led the 127-officer force since 1989.

Cole said outsiders are given informational cards by police about the strategy. The cards tell them about recent crime problems and advise them to use caution in the area. "If they'd like a police escort, we're more than happy to supply that," Cole added.

Letters sent to those seen cruising around the neighborhood do not accuse drivers of any wrongdoing, said the Chief, but warn vehicle owners that their car was seen being driven in an area known for its large number of drug-related crimes. "If their car was not supposed to be in that neighborhood, we tell them they should take any corrective action deemed appropriate. If they were there for legitimate purposes, we warn them that the selling of drugs leads to an increase in crime, so they should use caution when they're in the area."

The strategy, which will be reviewed in January, has had some success on cutting down the number of customers for the drug dealers who once called the area home. In some cases, it has forced the dealers to set up shop elsewhere. "Since we set it up a little over two weeks ago, four of the drug dealers have packed up all of their worldly possessions and moved out of the neighborhood," Cole said.

Police officials may order the barricades dismantled but the effort will not stop there, Cole said. Signs will

remain posted to warn of continued police activity, and residents will be instructed on how to record the tag numbers of unfamiliar-looking vehicles.

"They're the best ones to know who belongs and who doesn't belong in their neighborhood," said Cole, who added that police will also continue to send letters. "We're not just going to move out of the neighborhood and allow it to revert back to the way it was. We actively work with people in the neighborhood to improve conditions and allow them to take control of their neighborhood."

Cole denied that the unusual steps were taken only because a police cruiser had been shot at recently. He said police had received reports of drug dealing problems for over a year and the shooting incident was just the culmination of a problem that had been festering for some time. "That drove home how those people in that neighborhood were feeling. If these people are willing to shoot at armed, uniformed police officers, we could imagine what kind of fear the residents must have been feeling," said Cole.

Californians electrified as power companies give customer data to police

Continued from Page 1

zure. However, a 1985 amendment to the state constitution allows that type of unlawfully obtained evidence to be used in criminal cases, so police don't hesitate to collect it.

The California Public Utilities Commission last year ordered PG&E to stop disclosing the information unless a subpoena or court order is served. PG&E and law enforcement agencies have tried to get the decision overturned, but without success. A bill that would force the disclosure of the information is expected to be introduced by police lobbyists when the Legislature reconvenes next month. A similar bill passed the State Senate during the last legislative session, but failed to make it through the Assembly in August.

The Mercury News reported that while PG&E has informed law enforcement agencies of the new requirements, not all utility companies have embraced the policy. The city of Santa Clara, which operates its own power and water companies, provides customer information at the request of police, according to Assistant City Manager Ron Garratt. The paper said court records show that the Sacramento Utility District and the San Diego Gas & Electric Co. also honor police requests for customer information.

Court records also show that PG&E and the San Diego Gas & Electric Co., at the request of police, have even installed energy-monitoring devices on power lines leading to the homes of suspected drug suspects. PG&E also encouraged narcotics agents to contact the company if they need information for their investigations.

A PG&E spokesman told The Mercury News the utility did not know how often it had given information to police in the last year. The paper said that Pacific Bell, which requires a court order before giving customer records to authorities, handled nearly 15,000 law enforcement requests last year. Curtis Hazell, chief of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Major Narcotics Division, estimated that police make the requests "dozens of times daily."

PG&E spokesman Tony Ledwell told the newspaper that the practice is not official policy, but is "just part of being a good corporate citizen and caring about the community. Nobody

regarded it as a particular problem. This was just something that was done." But the newspaper uncovered a 1983 memo on the utility's standard practices for handling third-party requests for information that said it was "company policy to honor all requests from law enforcement agencies with or without a subpoena."

In testimony during the 1991 trial of Robert Harris, a Woodland man later convicted of growing 20 marijuana plants in his basement, a Yolo County narcotics agent said that a PG&E security agent had visited the task force's office to conduct "informational training sessions" on how the utility could aid narcotics investigations. The unidentified PG&E official confirmed the account, adding he had presented similar briefings to police agencies "almost everywhere" in California.

Krause, the consumer advocate, maintained that utility customers enter into a business relationship with the utilities and expect that confidentiality will be maintained. "For them to go out and actually offer this information to law enforcement raises questions about whether they should have that franchise," she said.

Others interviewed by the paper said that the utilities' disclosure of customer information is yet another example of how the war on drugs has eroded privacy rights and civil liberties.

"It just illustrates how law enforcement is trying to cross the threshold into something that has historically been pretty darned sacred under the California constitution, and that is the home," said Berkeley attorney Robert Riggs, who plans to sue PG&E for violating Harris' privacy. "They're looking inside with infrared scanners, what you're doing with your utility usage, what you're doing with your telephone."

New meter technology being developed by PG&E will enable the utility to gain "unprecedented knowledge about power usage in individual homes or businesses," according to The Wall Street Journal. PG&E research director Carl J. Weinberg told The Journal that the new technology will allow the utility to know "every time someone in the house turns on a toaster or an egg beater. . . . We have to be very careful or we'll look like 'Big Brother.'"

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Upcoming Events

FEBRUARY

10-12. Street Survival '93. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Atlantic City, N.J. Fee: \$159 (all three days); \$135 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

10-12. Managing the Detective Unit. Presented by Rollins College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$250.

14-18. Trial Advocacy. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. To be held in New Orleans.

15-19. Verbal Judo: Train the Trainer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.

15-19. Advanced Telephone Systems II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

15-26. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

22-26. Tactical Electronic Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

22-26. New Investigators' Institute. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J. Fee: \$475.

22-26. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

22-26. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

23-25. Street Survival '93. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Savannah, Ga. Fee: \$159 (all three days); \$135 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

24-26. Advanced Interview Techniques. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.

24-26. The Police, the Community & Professional Standards. Presented by Rollins College. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

Fee: \$225.

25-26. The Occult & the Community: What Every Community Police Officer Needs to Know About Occult Activities Involving their Citizens. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Owings Mills, Md. Fee: \$275.

25-26. Investigative Auditing Procedures. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.

MARCH

1. CASCO Expandable Police Baton Instructor Certification. Presented by Pro-Systems. To be held in Bloomington, Ill. Fee: \$175.

1-2. Background Investigations. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$325.

1-S. Advanced Management Practices. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

1-S. Basic Jail Operations. Presented by Barton County Community College. To be held in Great Bend, Kan. Fee: \$295.

1-S. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix, Fee: \$425.

1-S. Comprehensive Police Fleet Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

1-S. Introductory TEAM-UP Database Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

1-S. Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Albany, N.Y. Fee: \$450.

1-12. Accident Investigation I. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

2-3. Non-Violent Physical Restraint.

Presented by Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$95.

2-4. Street Survival '93. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Vancouver, B.C. Fee: \$159 (all three days); \$135 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

2-S. Executive Seminar. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

3-S. Crime Prevention Practitioner Update: Technology Today. Presented by the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. To be held in Tampa, Fla. Fee: \$175.

4-S. Burglary & Robbery Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Owings Mills, Md. Fee: \$300.

7-10. Evidence for Prosecutors. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

8. OCAT (Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Training) Instructor Certification. Presented by Pro-Systems. To be held in Bloomington, Ill. Fee: \$195.

8-10. Field Training Program for Communications Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

8-12. Electronic Tracking. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

8-12. Bloodstain Evidence. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$575.

8-12. Developing & Maintaining a DWI Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

8-12. Police Motorcycle Rider Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$650.

8-19. Police Motorcycle Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$1,100.

15-16. Use of Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$275.

15-16. Managing your Detective Unit. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass. Fee: \$335.

15-17. Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police

Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

15-17. Arson Investigation. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.

15-17. Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction — Introduction to EDCRASH. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.

15-19. Investigative Techniques for Uniformed Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

15-19. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix, Fee: \$595.

15-19. Basic Video I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

15-26. Accident Investigation II. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

17-19. Use of Forensic Science Tools & Techniques in the Criminal Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J. Fee: \$395.

17-19. Street Survival '93. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Corpus Christi, Tex. Fee: \$159 (all three days); \$135 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

18-19. Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction — Introduction to EDCAD. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$250.

22-23. Street Drugs '93. Presented by Investigator's Drug School. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$195.

22-23. Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in New Castle, Del. Fee: \$275.

22-24. Understanding Body Language in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass. Fee: \$400.

22-24. Contemporary Homicide Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$375.

22-26. Advanced Video II: Advanced Surveillance Operations. Presented by the

National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

22-26. Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction — EDCRASH. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$650.

22-26. Successful Grantsmanship. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

22-26. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

22-April 2. Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

22-April 9. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

24-25. Emergency Vehicle Operations. Presented by Barton County Community College. To be held in Great Bend, Kan. Fee: \$75.

24-26. Contemporary Issues in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas, Fee: \$25/\$295.

24-26. Asset Tracing: Fraud/Financial Investigation Procedures. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. To be held in Long Beach, Calif. Fee: \$595.

24-26. Convenience Store Security Certification Training. Presented by the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$175.

29-30. Street Spanish for Law Enforcement. Presented by Barton County Community College. To be held in Great Bend, Kan. Fee: \$75.

29-30. Communication Center Call-Taker/Dispatcher Telephone Interviewing Techniques. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in New Castle, Del. Fee: \$275.

29-30. Approaches to the Conduct of a Financial Crime Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$350.

30-April 1. Targeting Crimes Against the Elderly: Prevention, Investigation & Prosecution. Presented by the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. To be held in Ocala, Fla. Fee: \$175.

For further information:

Barton County Community College, Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243. Fax: (316) 792-8035.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 961 Chestnut St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4725.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, N.Y. 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, Attn: Curtis A. Garner, Conference Coordinator, 716 West Ave., Austin, TX 78701. 1-800-245-3321.

National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 747-NCDA.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305)

776-5500. Fax: (305) 776-5005.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033.

NTS Inc., P.O. Box 1932, North Little Rock, AR 72115. (501) 374-8565. Fax: (501) 374-0843.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011

Pro-Systems, P.O. Box 261, Glenview, IL 60025. (708) 729-7681.

Quantico Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Court, Dumfries, VA 22026-2460. (703) 221-0189. Fax: (703) 221-3836.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

University of Alabama in Huntsville, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Christie Miller, Conference Coordinator, Science Building, Room 129, Huntsville, AL 35899. (205) 895-6372. Fax: (205) 895-6760.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

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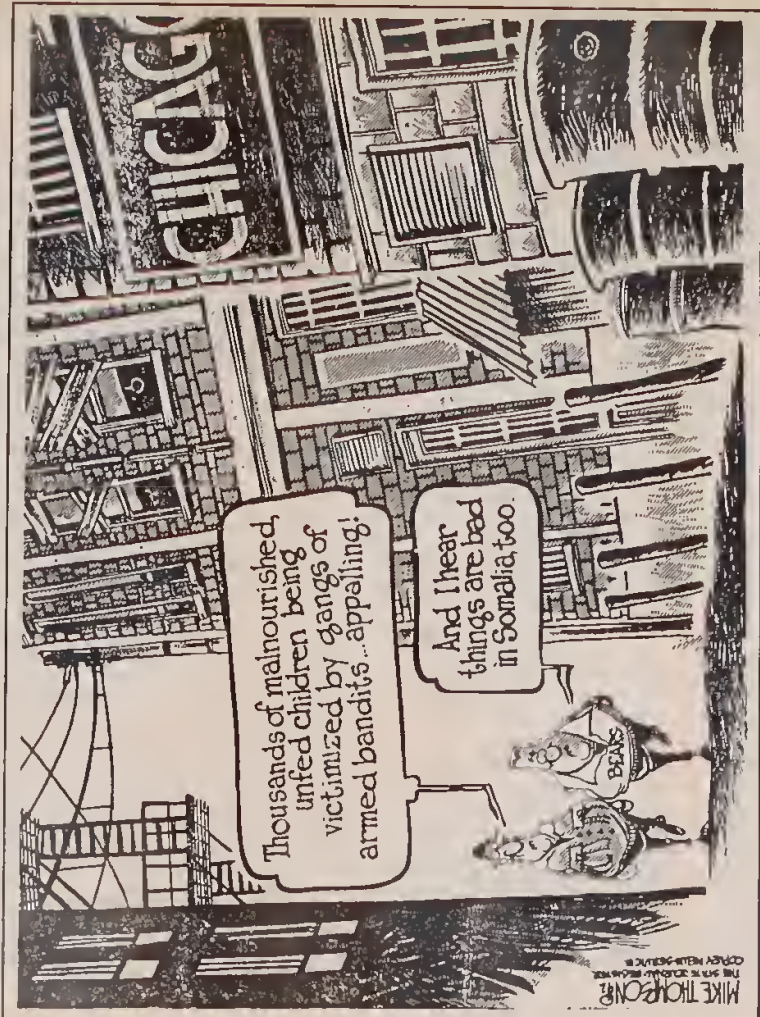
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Joining hands across the streets:

From Chicago to L.A. to Lawrence, Mass., police and residents take strong measures to retake turf from criminals. **Page 3.**

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